#### BARNEGAT'S BIG LIGHT.

Monster Lens to Be Placed In the Great Tower.

MANY BEACONS ON OUR SHORES.

Uncle Sam's Lighthouse Service Is of the Best, and He Has a Large Fleet of Lightships-Lonely Lives of the Light

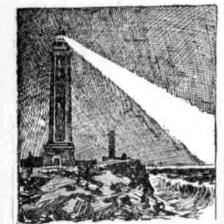
It costs us something like \$3,000,000 to light the vestibules to our maritime portals and otherwise provide for the safety of the traffic which comes to us over the ocean highways. That is quite an item in our national housekeeping expenses, but every one familiar with the service must admit that it is money well spent. Especially along about this time of year is this truth recognized. Without the hundreds of lighthouses which are stretched along the coast like a string of fiery beads none of our ports could be safely entered after sundown, and our coasts would be avoided.

The care of our lighthouse system is intrusted to a board of officials whose organization is known as the United States lighthouse establishment. Rear lighthouse service are on Staten Island.

Up to within a dozen years these appropriations were absolutely niggardly, but of late they have become more reaimportant ones are planned.

for mariners as any other nation on the globe, if not a little more. Just at present the great light which the French have installed at Finistere is the strongest and largest beacon extant, but the Barnegat light is to be its equal.

M. Lepaute, the inventor of the light, claims for it no less than 30,000,000 candle power. How big a light this is winter it is exposed to the almost irremay be better appreciated when it is sistible force of great ice floes which are realized that England's great light on driven against it by wind and current. the isle of Wight is of only 600,000 can. The light is not kept burning after lake dle power. In order to run the new Bar-



negat light steam and electric power must be generated, for the heart of the light is to be a 6,000 candle power arc light. This will be intensified by a great lens built up of rims of prismatic glass, with a bullseye in the center 18 inches in diameter.

This monster light is to be installed in the new tower which has been built beside the old one. Were the earth flat it could be seen at a distance of 100 miles; but, taking the curvature of the globe into consideration, it is expected that sailors can make it out while still over 20 miles away. The Barnegat station is a most important one, being located on the most easterly point of the dangerous low lying Jersey coast. Ships coming up from the south generally strike the coast somewhere in this neighborhood and then feel their way along up toward Sandy Hook. It is most important that they should be able to locate Barnegat light at the earliest possible moment, especially when there is danger of being driven on a lee shore. In the matter of lighsthips we lead

the world. More than 40 of these are stationed at points along our coast where beacons are necessary, but where the building of lighthouses is impracticable. The latest additions to the fleet are the Fire island lightship and the Diamond shoal lightship. The latter warns the culating libraries in which the isolate navigator of his approach to dreaded lightkeepers take so much satisfaction. Cape Hatteras. For years the lighthouse board tried to build a lighthouse on Diamond shoal, but at last, after more than \$250,000 had been spent and several lives lost, the attempt was given up. Diamond shoal is continually submerged, and the waters around it are made to get a foundation for the lighthouse by sinking an immense caisson,

but when that was carried away the project was abandoned. The Fire island lightship is one of the line of ocean lampposts which mark the entrance to New York harbor. It is equipped with a steam engine, electric lights, a steam whistle and many other improvements. That anchored off Diamond shoal is a sister ship. Both were

made in Bath, Me., and cost \$50,000

The New South shoal lightship, which is anchored 26 miles off Nantucket, is farther from shore than any other lightship in the world. It is the first American outpost and guards a shoal graveyard for sings more than a score of times has the New South shoal lightship been wrenched from her moorings by the fury of a winter's gale, but she has always survived and after brief periods of wandering resumed her lonesome vigil.

There are under the control of the lighthouse establishment no fewer than 1,475 lighthouses and lighted beacons in American waters. Many of the men who trim the lights and keep them urning at these various stations are alat as wholly isolated from the rest mainland is confined to the monthly or even less frequent visits of the supply

One of the most desolate posts is that of the keepers of the light on the Faral-



lone islands, which lie out in the Pacific ocean 28 miles from the Golden Gate. There are three or four families, however, and so many children that not long ago the San Francisco school board established a school there for their benefit, so that the keepers are not altogether bermits.

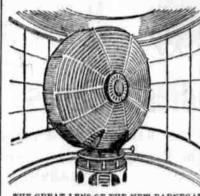
Probably the most lonesome posts are those of the keepers of lights located on wimiral John G. Walker is chairman the Florida reefs. Life in the Minot's of the board, and his office is in Wash-ledge lighthouse, especially during the latest additions to the decoration of tailor costumes. These overskirts are preington, but the real headquarters of the winter months, must be particularly dreary, for not only are the keepers un-The lighthouse establishment is com- able to go ashere, but they are cooped posed of enterprising, progressive men up in a round tower, with not even a whose aim is to make the service as piece of rock as big as a dining room shape, in draped tablier and in long tunic complete and nearly perfect as possible, table to step upon. Although only a form, caught up on one side in rich, heavy but they are handicapped by congresses few miles from Boston, the keepers do folds. A few are in the shape of a peplum which grudgingly grant increased ap- not hear from the outside world once a and are left open at the sides or in front month.

This lighthouse is one of the most wonderful in the world. In 1847 a skeleton tower of iron was erected on the sonable, and radical improvements have dangerous ledge. For four years the been made. Within the last year, in structure stood the shock of storm, but fact, some notable additions have been | finally during a wild April gale it was made to the equipment and still more swept into the sea-light, keepers and all. Work was begun at once on a more Other governments, it seems, have substantial tower of stone, but so diffibeen no more liberal, for when the cult was the undertaking that during monster new light which is now being the first year only 30 hours' work could prepared for Barnegat tower is placed be done. Three years were required to in position Uncle Sam will have done lay the first course of stone, and it was fully as much in the way of protection | 1857 before the tower was completed, but it stands today a triumph of engineering.

Another lighthouse which was built only after great obstacles had been overcome is that on Spectacle reef, in Lake Huron. It is 11 miles from land, and its foundations were laid on a sub merged reef by aid of a cofferdam. In navigation closes, so that by this time t has been deserted for the winter.

Not all coast lights are located in towers. Most of those on the Pacific coast, in fact, are placed in low, squatty houses, but this is because the height of the bluffs or headlands on which they are placed is sufficient. On the Atlantic coast, however, towers are required Most of them are built of stone. Haven't you ever wondered how Uncle Sam managed to keep them so immaculately white? I did until one day I found out that it was due simply to common whitewash, intelligently and frequently applied. If you want to do any artistic whitewashing, you cannot do better than follow Uncle Sam's formula. Here the most part relegated to children's wear lime add one part of the best hydraulic cement. Mix well with salt water and apply quite thin." This will give to a brick or stone wall a coat as white as driven snow and one that will not easily wash or rub off.

Only a few of the lighthouses are furnished with electric light plants. The rest use kerosene-ordinary kerosene—as an illuminant. Uncle Sam buys it of the Standard Oil company and pays 10 cents a gallon for it. It is distributed from the supply stations by the fleet of black and white steamers known as lighthouse tenders. These steamers also distribute supplies of food, coal and



THE GREAT LENS OF THE NEW BARNEGAT

water to the keepers, as well as other necessities. They also transfer the circulating libraries in which the isolated

There are no more faithful public servants than these same lightkeepers and none more poorly paid unless it be the life savers. The highest salary paid is \$1,000 a year, and the average is \$600. Yet they are the most contented class of officeholders on the nation's pay roll, incessantly disturbed. One attempt was and it is rare that one of them resigns. Perhaps, after all, solitude has its charms. CYRUS SYLVESTER.

THE GREAT HUXLEY.

#### What Huxley, the Great English Scientist, Considered the Best Start In Life.

The great English scientist, Huxley, said the best start in life is a sound Stomach. Weak stomachs fail to digest food properly because they lack the pro-per quantity of digestive acids (lactic and hydrochloric) and peptogenic pro-ducts; the most sensible remedy in all cases of indigestion, is to take after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia

Tablets because they supply in a pleasant, harmless form all the elements that weak stomachs lack.
The regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia

Tablets will cure every form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

They increase flesh, insure pure blood. strong nerves, a bright eye and clear complexion, because all these result only from wholesome food well digested.

Nearly all druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia tablets at 50 cents for full sixed package. Send for free book on stomach diseases to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

mankind as if they lived on the con. A few of the lighthouses are so maded that communication with the problem, and does it quickly.

#### FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Handsome Designs In Corded Tailor Gowns.

POPULAR PLAID DRESS GOODS

fovelties In Various Fabrics-The Newest Colors-New Essa For Velvet-Modified Bustles In Use-Pretty Top Gowns-Even-

Copyright, 1807, by American Press Asso-One of the handsomest designs in tailor ressmaking is where the entire skirt and he full blouse waist are corded at regular ntervals all over the surface in a round and round pattern. No color save the tan f the fine broadcloth was seen on one cos ume, but these little ridges, with stiff ne but a posteraduate in the art of dressmaking should make an attempt at cording a tailor gown. The preferred colors or fine cloth and venetian and also whipord tailor suits are stone gray, tan, mode, iscuit and dark belietrope. Some imperial and endet blues are also seen. The dark, however, does not show up well when made, and the light is very delicate and solls quickly.

Overskirts and draped tunics are among risely like those in vogue 10 and 11 years ago, the sole difference being in the braid-ing now put upon them instead of the Persian bands of old and the bordering of velvet or silk. These now are in shawl and fastened across with some arrangement or other to match the trimming on the rest of the gown.

was of the plush, in a square sailor shape. The front of the gown was full and draped richly across the bust and again at the waist line. There was a loose belt of gold links, set with imitation turquoises. I should have said that the front was of china crape of a pink so faint that it was almost white. This was a superb gown, velvet plaid is no dearer than that with

Velvet as a material for street dresses wraps and conts-incidentally blouses too -and for ceremonious evening requirements and hats and bonnets is unusually popular this winter and will be more so. A new use for it has been found in making portions or entire waists to the flimalest and thinnest of dancing dresses for young ladies. Naturally the colors are carefully chosen, and the velvet is applied in such way as not to interfere with the floating fluffiness of the gown. Swiss belts, draped sides and bodice points, leaving the upper parts to be swathed with the lighter stuff, in form of berthas or fancy yokes and collars, are all made of the velvet. Yellow velvet waists with tuile, lisse, silk mull or fish not in the same shade are ord sewed in, seemed to give it all it beautiful and make the wearer look like a needed to make a most elegant finish. No new kind of canary bird. Pink, blue and green are also seen. Not very much velvet is needed, but it certainly is effective when well arranged.

Nearly all the gowns now made look better for a slight distension in the back, and almost every hand-ome skirt has at least a tiny horsehalr cushion set in the back at the belt. Many have regulation bustles reaching all the way down, only not very pronounced. The tunic overskirt and the The sleeves hung nearly to the feet, and the whole was lined with blush pink taf- Widener. The most popular tea gowns are made of cashmere or camel's hair in some delicate color and more simply trimmed. A gray one, with a little steel beading, or, if the maker is handy with her needle, a little embroidery of such flowers as would go well with the color, would be pretty. Fur, lace and ribbons are all suitable for the decoration of tea gowns. I notice, too, among those decorations many fancy theodora belts of metal, and also large, thick cords, with tassels, acorns or balls at the ends. Ribbons promise to be in better demand for trimmings than they have Just now the plaid dress goods are seen in unusually large numbers, but the clan ribbons are suitable for handsome gowns.



SILK MULL AND TAFFETA EVENING GOWNS.

"To ten parts of freshly slaked and very stylish shirt waists. The darker, softer and more subdued colors are preferred for outdoor costumes, the dark blues, greens, browns and grays leading in favor. Velours and poplins are the leading plaids for very smart costumes, but cheviot, cloth, camel's bair and boucles are better liked by the conservative gentlewomen. The velours plaids are shown in enormous patterns of green and blue, with narrow lines of light silk upon them, like yellow and white or very pale blue and dark red or old gold. Velvet is, as it always was, the most suitable combination and trimming to use with plaid, but some of the dark and frouzy blouses now are garnished with braid in military loops and frogs.

There are some novelty woolen stuffs where the solid color is of twill in pale tints, overthrown with a raised design in black wool, which gives it the appearance of vermicelli design in braiding. Sometimes graduated stripes in bayadere design are woven on, and in still other cases the black pattern is woven in chevron lines. Still others are bordered with a design of alternate blocks of woolly black and the dress material. Some new zibeline and camel's hair stuffs have borders of deep wool astrakhan. Ottoman cloth is new to this generation and is a durable and handsome fabric and is most often produced in solid color. Ottoman of the sest quality is used for fine tailor costumes It has no luster, but a round stiffish corded surface. A few pieces of ottoman cloth have a mixture of threads in the weaving like covert suiting. Others again have knots and tufts of long silky black hairs. Browns with the black knots make up in to most comfortably looking gowns for the winter. There are many novelties in zibelines, some of the newest having a mottled foundation in gray and black or gray and green, etc., but all with the soft filaments lying like natural hairs over the surface.

Among the newest colors are purples of every shade and reds from bright crim-son to deep ox blood. Maroon, which has been out of date many years, and peacock blue are also among the new colors. Navy blue, yale, cadet and imperial are among the fashionable blues, but bluet, violet, sky and baby, besides ultramarine, are seen. Russian green, reseda green, rush and hunter's green are all seen in the cloths and velvets, besides the silks and ribbonz.

Speaking of ribbons calls to mind a piece of new taffeta. It was three inches wide and had six stripes of brilliant scarlet and no less brilliant emerald green with a fine line of cream satin between the two colors. It was too bright a contrast for ordinary eyesight, but it was only one of thousands of pieces quite as startling for millinery purposes. The roman stripes for sashes and in the silks for, waists have colors quite as raw, but somehow they are arranged so that the general result is rich without being inharmonious peplum absolutely require a little artificial support, and no skirt can be successfully draped without it. Draped skirts are sure ly returning to us. Several of the hand-somest gowns of this season show decided to restore the old shawl and wrinkled fronts. The shawl points in some cases are bordered with fur and have a head and three little fur tails at the

Tea gowns are very pretty and as general rule not of such sumptuously ex-travagant style as they have been. I have seen but one of plush. That was of elec-tric blue and had a band of "reamy white moufion all around the whole gown, down the front and around the bottom and

The garter snake taffetas do well enough for everyday millinery, but only self colored ribbon is employed for the other re-quirements. Sash ribbons are sometimes in delicately figured taffetas and also roman stripes, but few care for them when so much daintier effects can be obtained by using wide moire or heavy satin ribbon edged with full ruffles of chiffon or silk muslin.

One tea gown for home wear on all ordinary occasions was of mauve cashmere. The back was watteau shape and the front falling full and loose from a pointed yoke. There was a rich purple ribbon belt to tie in front. An immense collar laid over the shoulders and the ends reached to the waist line. This was embroidered in dark ruffle of lace. The lace ruffles turned to jabot folds and went on down to the bottom. This was pretty and graceful. There was a tea jacket of pale blue china silk. This had a deep hem and a row of dark blue baby ribbon run through the hemstitching. The sleeves were long and loose and bordered with double ruffles of lace with pale blue ribbons. The neck was finished with row upon row of alternate black ful. It was loosely belted with rather wide pale blue ribbon. These tea jackets are very popular. Many are made more like an empire coat or an outdoor open jacket, but the material, the lace and ribbons show

plainly their intended use.

Evening gowns are just now the topic of greatest interest in fashion, as the most of the other garments have been already purchased. Two lovely dresses may well be copied. One is in pink taffeta with a silk mull overdress, with a gauffering around the bottom and a draped waist and sleeves. Maroon chrysanthemums and ribbon decorate the corsage. The other was of apple green taffeta, with 18 lines of white insertion running the length of the skirt. White lace ruffles are put on the bottom to form tabs. A similar arrangement is at the neck, with a puffing of white tulle at the top. A changeable crimson and cream taffeta silk sash was made to tie in the back. A sash was also put at the back of the pink dress, made, however, of the silk muli MATE LEBOX.

"How happy a fellow feels when he has really repented of something wrong he has done! "Yes, and how infernally mad he

to his mind afterward. "-Exchange. Its Absence Is. "My boy, the scientists say that bread is a shortener of life."

"It certainly is when you can't get it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Shake Into Your Shoes
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet.
It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes teel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Acdress, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 1 Shake Into Your Shoes

J. A. Perkins, of Antiquity, O., was thirty years needlessly tortured by physicians for the cure of eczema. He was quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the famous healing salve for plies and skin diseases. F. P. Shanateit, Hotel Melbourne, Pischer's drug store, E. C. Miller, East End Phar., 1220 E. Tuscarawas St.

#### WAS A BUTCHER BOY.

NOW P. A. B. WIDENER IS ABLE TO GIVE AWAY MILLIONS.

The Philadelphia Traction Magnate Gives His Palatial Home For a Free Library as a Memorial to His Dead Wife-Other Donations In Prospect.

A million and a balf dollars in a lump sum is a big sum to be given to a city by a private citizen, but this is the aggregate of the projected donations of Peter A. B. Widener to Philadelphia.

The man who is distributing public benefactions with such a princely hand began life in that city less than 45 years ago as a small salaried assistant in the shop of a mutton butcher. He had a genius for making money, however. He knew how to save his pennies and invest his dollars. From a small beginning he built up a working capital, doubled this many times in various enterprises, and finally became one of the founders of that great traction syndicate which has gained control of the street car business in several of the largest cities in the country. Today Mr. Widener is still known as a traction magnate, but for several years he has been practically out of the active management of the syndicate, having been replaced by his son, George D.

Mr. Widener is now a multimillionaire of 64 years, with enough leisure on his hands to devote considerable time to the spending of some of his surplus dollars. Even in the later days of his business activity he seemed to enjoy the good things of life to their full measure. He built for himself the magnificent city residence which he is to turn over to the city as a free public library. He filled it with fine paintings and rare and valuable objects of art. He had built for him a 200 foot steel yacht which is a veritable floating palace. He made one of the notable art collections of this country, and he entertained on a lavish scale.

Two years ago his wife, Mrs. Josephine Widener, died. She was found dead in her stateroom on the new yacht while off Bar Harbor on a summer cruise, having been at icken by heart failure. Since then M. Widener has been contemplating carrying out some of the philah-



THE WIDENER RESIDENCE. thropic plans which he and Mrs. Widener had many times talked over. Another reason which probably prompted him to make public his intended benefactions is the fact that he has political ambitions. Mr. Widener aspires to be the Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania at the next election. His canvass has already begun, in fact, for some of his friends are distributing campaign buttons of solid gold, which, it is said, cost \$3 apiece. How many imagine they will not be quite so common as the ordinary campaign button.

There should be little doubt but that Mr. Widener will henceforth be reckoned as one of Philadelphia's greatest benefactors, for his gifts are aimost unparalleled in generosity. The mansion which he is to give up as a home for a memorial branch of the free public library is one of the finest houses in Philadelphia and is probably worth \$600,000. It has a frontage of 53 feet on North Broad street and extends along Girard avenue for a distance of 144 feet. Externally it is an imposing and green and gold floss, and was edged with a stately structure, but from within these characteristics are still more marked. There are no more than 20 rooms on all of the four floors, but those are immense, at least for a city house. The largest is the banquet hall, which is by far the largest to be found in any private residence in Philadelphia. The drawing room is 16 by 58 feet. The main hall, 15 by 40 feet, is almost palatial in proportions.

Not only will Mr. Widener turn over to the library trustees this lordly home, but he will spend \$400,000 in fitting it for the purpose. It is understood that the transfer will be made in about a year, when Mr. Widener expects his new country house to be finished. It will be known as the Josephine Widener branch of the Philadelphia Free library.

Another feature of Mr. Widener's munificence will be the gift of his entire art collection, valued at \$500,000, to the proposed new art museum! As no building has yet been secured to house this and other galleries which are to be donated Mr. Widener has subscribed \$30,000 for the purpose. Three other wealthy gentlemen, among them Mr. W. L. Elkins, Mr. Widener's partner in the traction syndicate, have agreed to subscribe an equal amount each.

That Mr. Widener intends to devote much of his time as well as money to furthering the public interests of his native city is shown by the fact that be has accepted the post of president of the Philadelphia Exposition association gets when some other fellow recalls it and wants to be governor of the state. He has been interested in politics for some time, but the only office he has ever held was that of city treasurer in ANDREW DOWNS.

Of the entire number of English peerages only five go back as far as the thirteenth century. Of the 588 temporal peers 350 have been created during the present century, 126 during the last century and only 62 trace their titles

**BRASS BAND** 



### AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

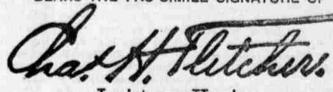
WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of hat Hillithis wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of the Hitchies wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. Obenul Fitcher on D.

March 8, 1897. Do Not Be Deceived.

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wine alone is worth \$1.00, and the decanter will prove an ornament to any sideboard. We know you will want some liquors for the holidays. We will furnish you with the

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